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EXEMPTION FROM TOLLS WOULD MEAN LOSS OF MILLIONS IN DECADE

Prof. Emory R. Johnson of Pennsylvania Says Failure to Repeal Clause Means Heavier Burdens for Taxpayers

SHOULD BE SELF-SUPPORTING

Question is Raised in Congress if It Would Not Be Necessary Under Amendment for American Warships to Pay Tolls

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
NEW YORK, March 14.—The exemption of coastwise shipping from the Panama Canal from payment of tolls would mean a loss for the first 10 years of \$20,000,000, Professor Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania declared tonight at a banquet here. This loss, he said, would have to be borne by the taxpayers of the United States.

Professor Johnson was appointed special United States commissioner of Panama traffic and tolls by former President Taft, and served as such in 1911-1912.

"To enable the canal to carry itself commercially without being a continuous burden upon the taxpayers of the country," Professor Johnson said in his address, "it would be necessary to secure revenues of \$19,250,000 per annum. This total is made up of \$3,500,000 for annual maintenance and operation; \$500,000 for zone sanitation and government; \$250,000 payable as an annuity to the Republic of Panama; \$11,250,000 to cover interest at 3 per cent. on \$375,000,000 invested in the canal, and \$2,750,000 to provide a sinking fund of 1 per cent. to return to the treasury the cost of the canal during the next 50 years.

"This revenue must be secured mainly from the tolls collected from vessels that use the canal. If all the vessels paid tolls the revenue of the canal at the end of 10 years would cover the annual outlay for operating expenses and charges upon capital. If the owners of the American ships engaged in the coastwise trade are excused from the payment of tolls, the revenues will not suffice to make the canal self-supporting. To exempt coastwise ships from the payment of tolls means a decrease of at least \$20,000,000 in revenue during the first 10 years and means the addition of that amount to the burdens to be carried by the taxpayers of the country.

"Adherence of sound business principles in the management of the canal is predicted by business prudence. Adherence to the principle of neutrality in the management of the canal is the larger question involving our relations to foreign countries. From 1829 to August 24, 1912, the United States adhered strictly to the doctrine of neutrality in the use of an isthmian canal by all nations on terms of equality. There can be no doubt that it was the intention of those who negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to pledge the United States to continued adherence to the principle of equal use of the Panama Canal by citizens and subjects of all nations and the United States is obligated by every consideration of national honor to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty."

Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, was among the guests at the banquet, and he also delivered an address.

Another Foolish Folly

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Statements that government vessels will be compelled to pay tolls if the Sims bill, repealing the exemption clause of the Panama Canal act, is enacted, were characterized today as "monstrous perversion of the truth and the most foolish folly encountered since fools were discovered," by Representative Adamson, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce committee.

"Such vessels are not mentioned in the canal act, nor in the Sims bill, and ought not to be," the statement continues. "They are owned by the same owner who owns the canal, and passes its vessels by the right of ownership, according to the treaty. Owning both the warships and the canal, it could pay tolls to nobody but itself, which would be concentrated nonsense."

Three minority reports on the tolls repeal plan were presented from the committee today. Representatives Doremus of Michigan and O'Shaugh-

WANTS WRONG BODY TAKEN FROM GRAVE

CHICAGO, March 14.—Mrs. Sophie Nieman told the coroner today, as she had identified and buried the wrong man as her husband, Herman Nieman, she would like to have the body dug up and returned to the morgue. Mrs. Nieman said she had been aided in making the identification on January 25 by four members of the lodge to which Nieman belonged and had collected \$1,000 life insurance. She said her son had met Nieman in this city two nights ago.

Glen Openshaw Drowned Near Roosevelt Dam

(Special to The Republican.)

MESA, March 14.—Glen Openshaw, the 10-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. Openshaw, of this city, was accidentally drowned at Roosevelt shortly before noon today. The body was brought here this evening for preparation for burial. The funeral will probably be held today.

The fishing expedition planned by Dr. Openshaw for his father-in-law and family ended sadly and Mesa is full of sympathy tonight to the devoted parents of the bright young boy. Reports are conflicting as to the exact nature of the accident or the exact place. Some say it was above the dam near the weir, while others say it was below the dam. All that is definitely known is that the little fellow fell in and drowned before aid could reach him.

MORE BODIES FOUND

Several Hotels and Other Buildings Declared Unsafe by St. Louis Fire Chief

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Twenty-five bodies had been recovered tonight from the ruins of the Missouri Athletic Club, which burned on Monday. Twenty-one had been identified. Five bodies are believed to be in the ruins.

Fifteen buildings were characterized as unsafe in reports made to Fire Chief Swinkley, by his subordinate officers, bringing the total number of buildings so characterized in the last two days, up to forty-two. Among the buildings where fire protection or fire escape facilities are classed as inadequate, are downtown theaters seating 2400; a fashionable family hotel, a moving picture house, a convent, a college for girls, two theological seminaries, an old Polks home, a home for incorrigible boys and several moderate priced hotels.

MRS. VAN KEUREN FREED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
CHICAGO, March 14.—Mrs. Louise Van Keuren, who has been on trial for the murder of her husband, John B. Van Keuren, last June, was found not guilty by a jury today. Her defense was, she mistook him for a burglar. George Penrose, a jeweler, was co-defendant with Mrs. Van Keuren, but the judge took his case from the jury and ordered him discharged. Mrs. Van Keuren is the thirteenth woman freed here in three years after trial on charges of killing men.

nessy of Rhode Island (Democrats), said they could see no reason to reverse their position in favor of coastwise shipping exemptions, while Representatives Knowland of California and Lafferty of Oregon presented separate reports attacking the repeal plan.

WATER USERS MEET FOR THE NEXT WEEK

On Tuesday at two o'clock water users from all the southside, except those of the Western and Highline canals, will meet for a special hearing on individual cases at Mesa. The place will be designated by D. P. Jones, who is in charge of things there.

On Wednesday a similar meeting will take place at Phoenix for the northside, western and high line farmers. It will start at ten in the morning.

Three minority reports on the tolls repeal plan were presented from the committee today. Representatives Doremus of Michigan and O'Shaugh-

ARIZONA'S GAIN BY LEASE LAW TO BE \$400,000

Estimate of the Net Annual Proceeds of Charges Accruing to This State if the Pending Kent Bill is Enacted

HIGHLY PROBABLE IT WILL BE PASSED

Mr. Heard Speaks of Its Hearing Before House Public Lands Committee. President Wilson Believed to Favor Measure

Dwight B. Heard, who returned Friday from Washington, where he had been in attendance at the hearing of the public lands committee of the House relative to the grazing bill introduced by William Kent of California, and providing for the federal regulation and control of the public grazing lands, yesterday made the following statement relative to this very important measure:

"The committee on public lands of the House is justly regarded as one of the most important committees in Washington. It has a membership of about twenty, largely chosen from western states; the chairman of the committee, Mr. Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma, is a man of marked ability and handled the hearing with exceptional fairness. So marked was his intention to give everyone a square deal that at the close of the hearings, which lasted four days, all the witnesses joined in a testimonial to the chairman in appreciation of his courtesy and fairness.

"Mr. Carl Hayden is an exceptionally active and efficient member of this public lands committee and he, as well as Senators Ashurst and Smith, treated the visiting stockmen with every courtesy and showed a disposition to see that they got the fairest of hearings. Senator Ashurst personally attended a number of these hearings.

"At the first hearing Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Galloway appeared in support of this really great constructive conservation measure, and presented a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Houston in general approval of the bill, but offering certain amendments, all of which were accepted by the stockmen.

"While this question of substituting some system of intelligent control of the public grazing lands that benefited use may be substituted for the present misuse, has been under discussion for many years, this is the first time that the sheepmen and cattlemen have been invited in support of the principle involved. Among the sheepmen who testified were Mr. S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association; Mr. Selway, from Montana, and Mr. Levi Young, of this state, who is interested both in sheep and cattle.

"At the start it was evident that certain members of the committee had the opinion that the small stockmen were not in favor of the lease law, but when such men as Mr. J. M. Kilian of Colorado, president of a Colorado cattle growers' association of over three hundred members, whose average holdings are but 140 head, strongly advocated the measure, as did many other small stockmen, this fear of the committee was overcome, and at the close of the hearing it was very evident from the attitude of the majority of the committee that the witnesses had convinced them not only of the justice of the measure and the great need of the same, but furthermore has shown conclusively that the small men would be benefited by the operation of this bill fully as much as if not more than the big men, and that there was an earnest disposition on the part of the stockmen to thoroughly protect the homesteader. Several clauses were suggested to the bill which would give the homesteader more complete protection, and after conference with the stockmen, and in their behalf, I cheerfully accepted these suggestions.

"Mr. Harvey B. Ferguson, representative from New Mexico on the committee of public lands, argued eloquently that the only solution of the range problem was the passage of his 640 grazing homestead bill, but the various witnesses showed conclusively that while the Ferguson bill might be of little value in many communities, that it would have but little effect in the vast area involved in the grazing lands.

"The tremendous importance of this general leasing measure becomes evident when we realize that the public lands involved embrace an area of nearly 550,000,000 acres, or nearly one-fifth of the total area of the United States, and that there are now grazed on these lands about 12,000,000 head of cattle and 25,000,000 head of sheep. It is readily seen that if by intelligent methods of regulation this vast area of grazing land can be made to produce more meat and wool, the vital problem of the high cost of living has been materially and

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THESE ARE THE CANDIDATES WHO SHOULD BE ELECTED

Next Thursday a mayor and four commissioners for the government of Phoenix will be elected. WHAT IS DONE THEN WILL BE A MORE IMPORTANT STEP THAN THE PEOPLE OF PHOENIX HAVE EVER BEFORE TAKEN. There are ten candidates for the five places in the governing body, and the merits of all these candidates were pretty well discussed and considered in the long primary campaign.

Throughout that campaign The Republican advocated the choice of JUDGE LEWIS for mayor and JOSEPH A. COPE, DR. L. D. DAMERON and HARRY A. DIEHL for commissioners, the three last named having been endorsed by the Good Government League. From among the other five candidates for the commission, The Republican has made no choice.

In advocating only the election of Messrs. Cope, Dameron and Diehl, The Republican casts no reflection upon the candidates whom it is not supporting, but it gives special reasons for supporting the candidates it has named.

Judge Lewis has been a resident of Phoenix for sixteen years. He first established a reputation for cleanliness of character which has never been sullied. He became one of the foremost members of the Arizona bar and served with distinction on the supreme bench, where he gained a reputation for ability and fairness. The rich man and the poor man, the employer and the employee stood equal before him. What he would do in the case of his election as mayor has been frankly set forth in his platform which all have read. He would do those things that most of us want done. He would improve the public and semi-public service and reduce the cost of it to citizens. He would have an economical and efficient management of municipal affairs. THE MAYOR AND COMMISSIONERS WILL HAVE NO MORE VITAL DUTY TO PERFORM THAN THE APPOINTMENT OF A CITY MANAGER. WE ARE SURE THAT JUDGE LEWIS WOULD SUPPORT NO MAN FOR THAT POWERFUL OFFICE BECAUSE OF HIS POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: THAT ONLY HIS EFFICIENCY AND INTEGRITY WOULD BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION.

Joseph Cope has resided in Phoenix for twenty years. His personal success is proof of his ability as a business man, of sterling character and sturdy common sense. SURELY, THE PEOPLE OF PHOENIX WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THEIR BUSINESS MANAGED AS MR. COPE HAS MANAGED HIS. But Mr. Cope is more than a business man. He is a respected and loved citizen. Many know him better for his integrity and generosity than they do for his personal success.

Dr. Dameron has lived in Phoenix for a quarter of a century. He is now, as he has been for several years, among the leaders in his profession. Notwithstanding the demands it has made upon his time, he has devoted eight years to the service of the public schools. It is more than a coincidence that within that time the schools have advanced marvelously. AS A PUBLIC SERVANT, DR. DAMERON HAS MADE ABSOLUTELY GOOD, AND HE IS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL QUALIFIED FOR THE TASK OF BUILDING UP PHOENIX UNDER OUR NEW CHARTER.

Harry A. Diehl has been a resident of Phoenix for twenty years. He is a successful and clean business man. He has had thousands of customers, and all of them are his friends. He has always taken a keen interest in municipal affairs. He holds the respect of the business community, such as only an able and honest business man could hold. MR. DIEHL HAS AGAIN AND AGAIN GIVEN PROOF OF HIS PUBLIC SPIRIT, OF HIS WILLINGNESS TO MAKE SACRIFICES FOR THE GOOD OF THE CITY.

These are our candidates. They have been brought together at the solicitation of a large number of citizens who are interested in good government and not in the personnel of the governing body. Not one of these men has been selected because of the personal friendship of anybody for him. We believe there are no better men in Phoenix.

WE WOULD URGE THE VOTERS TO LOOK THEM OVER WITH THE SAME CARE AND EARNESTNESS THEY WOULD EMPLOY IF THEY WERE INSPECTING MEN FOR PRIVATE SERVICE. If they measure up to your ideals, vote for them.

We believe that the more you study the records of these men, the more you will be assured that they are safe men and the men who can better direct the affairs of the city than any others who are now before the voters.

OPTIMISM IS KEYNOTE OF FARMERS' MEET AT MESA

ONE THOUSAND ARE DROWNED IN TIDAL WAVE

Two Towns in Southern Russia Are Inundated by Waters of Sea of Azov Accompanied by Severe Hurricane

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
EKATINODAR, Russia, March 14.—More than one thousand persons perished in the inundation of the towns of Stanitz and Achtyrskaja, by a tidal wave from the sea of Azov. The wave struck the towns during a violent hurricane which swept the province of Kuban.

More than 150 were also drowned in the floods in Yazenkaja.

The towns Stanitz, Achtyrskaja and Yazenkaja, do not appear on any available maps, and are probably small places bordering on the sea of Azov. The province of Kuban, in which the stricken towns are located, is in southern Russia and has a coast line on both the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The population of the province aggregates about two million, of whom two-fifths are Cossacks. The country is extremely fertile and is extensively used in the culture of grain. Cattle

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Frank Parker Declares Every Bit of Irrigable Land Inside Contour Line Will Ultimately Be Irrigated

Pointing to a map of the Salt River Valley on which had been drawn the "exclusion line" surrounding that part of the low lands physically capable of being irrigated by gravity and by means of the high line pumps, Frank H. Parker, Water Users member of the survey board, yesterday declared: "All the land lying within that red line will ultimately be irrigated by the Salt River Project."

Chief Engineer Arthur P. Davis, who takes as much pride in the Salt River Valley as any man who has devoted years of his life to its upbuilding, stated:

"Your plan to 'get things' is correct. Everything you have asked for today, will be granted. Suggestions which I have heard from water users in this meeting are excellent, and to the point."

Said O'Donnell: "You should realize what an immense thing you have here, and be grateful. I am glad for the optimism you are showing."

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PINCHOT COMES BACK AT CHARGE OF LAND DEAL

Former Chief Forester Declares Exchange of Land With Railroads Was Made Years Before He Assumed Office

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
WASHINGTON, March 14.—In reply to the criticism of the chief foresters alleged attitude toward the acquisition of certain lands by the Santa Fe and Northern Pacific Railroads, made by Representative Humphrey of Washington, Gifford Pinchot gave out a statement today, in which he declared the exchange of lands with the Santa Fe was made several years before he took charge of the national forests. He said the exchange was managed entirely by the department of the interior, while he was identified with the department of agriculture. He said he presumed there was as little basis for Humphrey's charges in the Great Northern case, as in the Santa Fe.

The statement says in part: "Mr. Humphrey challenges me to say that I ever protested against the Santa Fe Railroad exchange. He might almost equally challenge me that I protested against ever taking the apple in the garden of Eden. This exchange

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CARRANZA NOTE SETS DIPLOMATS HARD AT WORK

Outlines Policy of Rebel Chief as to Rights of the American Consuls to Act for Citizens of Other Nations

EMBASSIES MAKE NO COMMENT

It is Accepted as Certain That United States Cannot Continue to Act in Defiance of Carranza's Refusal to Listen

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
WASHINGTON, March 14.—The declaration by Carranza, outlining his policy as to the right of American consuls in northern Mexico to act for the citizens of other powers, was transmitted promptly to the various powers by diplomatic representatives at Washington. Copies were telegraphed to Secretary Bryan by Consul Simpich, at Nogales, and supplied to the diplomats. They were considered of such importance, that there was no delay in submitting them to their governments as a basis for specific instructions.

The embassy and legation officials were unprepared to comment on the note except in general terms. One fact was accepted, that the United States cannot continue to act for them in defiance of Carranza's refusal to listen to the representations on the old basis.

They feel there is no warrant of law for allowing the United States consuls to accept credentials from foreign governments as seems to be required by Carranza, even if the various governments are willing to bestow such powers.

Carranza has cut himself off from communication by stirring on horseback with his staff across the mountains of Chihuahua, for the capital of that state. It will be nearly two weeks before he can be reached by telegraph. It is assumed at the state department that no change in the status of foreigners in northern Mexico is likely in the immediate future.

The department officials feel that General Carranza's declaration marks a change in his first uncompromising attitude and that by the time he reaches Chihuahua, he will be ready to concede to the United States the right to look after foreign interests in the country controlled by the constitutionists without the limitations imposed in today's declaration of policy.

For the next fortnight at least, the old practice will probably be followed and the state department will continue to protest against the mistreatment of foreigners, or injuries to their properties, while on the other hand, Carranza and his agents, without accepting these protests, and representations as official, will note them as a matter of information upon which cases will be investigated as if reported by Mexican officials. This situation will obtain however, only in localities where the foreign governments have no consuls.

It is believed, that in other cases the various governments will accept General Carranza's suggestion and allow their consuls to do business with him on an unofficial basis which will not carry with it political recognition. It is recalled that this was done by Great Britain, France and other European countries in the Confederate states during the Civil War.

"Carranza's note is a plain bid for recognition by this government, as well as by other governments," Senator Fall of New Mexico, said in a statement today.

"In refusing to accept the representations of American consuls respecting the interests of foreigners, whose interests the United States has asked its consuls to conserve, Carranza violates the comity of nations. The note is peculiarly Mexican in its disregard of international usage."

Secretary Bryan denied tonight, any knowledge of a shipment of arms consigned to the American embassy in Mexico City, reported to have been detained. It is believed that if any such arms have been held up, they are destined for individual Americans and not for the embassy force.

Torreon Attack Soon

EL PASO, March 14.—Coupled with the arrival here today, of General Felipe Angeles, secretary of war in Carranza's cabinet, were persistent rumors that General Villa would leave Chihuahua next Monday night for the south and the attack on Torreon might be expected to begin soon after. Angeles is one of the most expert artillerymen in Mexico and was especially requested by Villa to forsake his political administrative duties long enough to command the big gun arm of the service in the impending attack on the big federal stronghold of Torreon.

That General Villa proposes an early move, has received additional confidence here when it became known that George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department, expected to leave for Chihuahua in a day or two. Ca-

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Congratulations Pour In At the White House

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
WASHINGTON, March 14.—Congratulations were pouring in at the White House today, because of the announcement of the engagement of the president's youngest daughter, Miss Eleanor Wilson and William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury. Many of Miss Wilson's friends called in person today to deliver their felicitations. It is generally believed that the mar-

riage will be performed at the White House early in the summer. The rumor that Secretary McAdoo has planned to retire from the president's cabinet after he becomes son-in-law to the chief executive, was discredited at the White House. If he should resign, however, it is not believed he would do so before the work of organizing the federal reserve bank system has been completed.